### Business Notices.

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY, Informs his friends and the public that every riddle required in Gentlemen's linkes Hars, tremtemen's Sort and Fair Hars, Gentlemen's Traveline and Opena Lars Uniscella and Traveline Bass can be ofteined at his establishment.

Uhat ULAR KNOX -The hat oracle Knox has Ohat CLAR RNOA — The But Gracies a Ray as a sporter. He has produce a But test says eld on my to all gentiem no take and unquestionable i done to "lovat me "prove el ne, buy and "- a me." nech modest appeal has be n resp no dito in a namer that delights the proprietor of the hat estable mem No 21: Broadway, and all his assistants. The KNOX i ar for the Fall m at be the favorite.

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I am now prepared to offer one of the largest and most extensive stocks of Ready-Made Fall and Winter Clotteins ever offered in the city. This stock is all new, manufactured from the latest importations, out and made in the most tasty style and fashiorable manner. At the in this line will be sold less than at any other rate-blishment in this city.

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A NEW STIE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

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By sending the above measures, we can guarantee a percect to do un new style of the Improved Firence Noke Shirt.

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Price 81 per cortic, or six for \$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{EMAD}!! RRAD!!!

"Ye afflicted read" the following cerdinosis of a cure of over twenty years standing:
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"Lew Miston, Pa. Jan. 28, 1809"
Shou'd any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen.

the following gettlemen:

Hon Wa. Bislen, ex Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, rhiladelphia.

Hon. D. R. Poursa, ex-Governor, Fennsylvania.

Hon. E. C. Grier, Judge United States Court.

Hon. W. A. Poursa, car Governor, Francylvania.

Hon. E. Banks Auditor-General, Washington D. C.

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KINGSPORD'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH Gives a benefical finish to the Lines HECKERS PARINA JELLY-A deficious desser and the best substitute for rained food, enriches the tables of the actor flowe and all the prioripal slowes. HECKERS Faring Fersion prevent burning or a or hing; delly Modds of variousless, forms, and patterns. For substitute establishment, No.

# New-Pork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

#### To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and the necessity of putting the first 'orm of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compolled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the sizde exception of those intended for insertion among the Busin the exception of those includes to absence the Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of advertisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be mken after 8 o'clock.

### Tribune Campaign Tracts-No. 9.

We shall issue early next week a Tract of 21 pages containing the Speeches of Carl Schurz and the Hon. James O Futnam at the great ratification meeting at Cooper Institute, September 13. We tend that Republican Committees and Clabs will see that this tract is widely circulated. Price 4 cents; 30 cents per cozen; \$2 per hundred; \$15 per thousand. Postsge me cent each appirional. Cash orders solicited. THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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EVERY POLITICES SHOULD HAVE IT.

EVERY POLITICAL CLUB SHOULD HAVE COPIES OF IT. EVERT WIDE-AWAKE CLUB SHOULD HAVE COPIES OF IT. TWELFTH EDITION NOW READY.

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Political Text-Book —The Political Text-Book for 1880, probleted by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland is a most valuable work for reference. All who wish to be fully posted should possess a copy.—[Phil Kewance, Ili.

The Political Text-Book —We have received an 8vo volume of 285 pages, cleavy and clearly prioted, called. "A Political Text Book for 1880." It has teen on mpiled by Horace Greeley and John F. Cleveland as of the present. It is full of informat in valuable and interesting non-the leading political end personal subjects of past times and of the present. It is stone full and late, and comprise "A brief view of Frieddential normanistions at elections, namiding all the national platforms every jet adopted; also a history of the strugle respective Shavery in the Territoria and of the action of Congress to the fractions of the day and ruturns of all President it eventual the political information— Holding in the control is and of the action of Congress to the fraction of the platform every jet adopted; also a history of the strugle respective should be political information— Holding in the political for the proposition of the day and ruturns of all President it eventual the congress to the fraction of the confidence of the file page that it should congress to the fraction of the political formation— Holding in

Polatical Price \$1. We are indebtedt-the publishers for a copy of the valuable volume of which the above is the title and con perdum of contents. Mee are often led astray for want of the facts here compiled. Borne along by the curre is and excitements of party contests, they fail to see whicher they are criting. Men of all parties reverence the sentiments and confide in the coursels of the sewholl-id the foundation of the Republic Ret heartless dening guess often deceive the authinking as to the character of those teachings handed down to us by the fathers. Conf. sed and confounded by contradic ory at tenents honest men often say it is difficult to know where the truth is. Such will find Gree-ley's Text-Bock an infa lible guide it shows the axious of parties and the sentiments of leading ard eta istics brought together in these pages that they can obtain in any other form.—[lowa State Register, Des Moines. Price \$1 per capy. Sent by mall, post-paid, on receipt of price. Pealers and Clubs supplied at the rate of \$66 per 100, Terms cash. Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Fulton, will close this moraing at 104 o'clock.

Justice to Mr. Schurz requires us to state that, in the hurried preparation of our report of his great speech at the Cooper Institute on Monday night, there were many errors in the text, some o them of importance. We shall publish a pamphlet edition with the corrections early next week.

The Republicans vesterday carried the municipal election in New-Haven by a majority of 200. The Breckinridge and Douglas men supported one ticket, but they were beaten all the same. State election last Spring, the Democrats had 100 majority there. This makes a Republican gain of

In the suit of Calvin Durand against Commander Geo. N. Hollins, for trespass and the destruct on of goods by the Greytown bombardment, July 13, 1854. Mr. Justice Nelson of the United States Circuit Court yesterday rendered judgment for the defendant, holding that his action was only in obedience to the orders of his superior officer.

At the meeting of the Douglas State Committee yesterday, they changed their tactics with regard to fusion. Abandoning, by a vote of 8 to 5, the negotiations which Mr. Ben. Wood entered into with the Green Committee last week, they procerded to treat with a new organization, called the Volunteer Democratic Association, comprising, it is said, the heavy commercial politicians of the city, such as John T. Henry, Wilson G. Hunt, Alexander Duncan, and Moses Taylor, men who furnish the sinews of war, and take their pay in Southern trade. With these men and moneys, for which anywhere from five to eight Electors are to be paid, two of them being taken from the Bell-Everett ten, and all being pledged to Douglas precisely in the same way that the rest of the ticket is, the Douglas lead. ers will make their fight. They are very anxious to secure an arrangement with Jas. T. Brady by which he shall go on their ticket as an Elector at Large; if this can be effected-and they will attempt it to day-they hope to crush out the Green organization, against which they now manifest much virulence. The main reason of this Commercial Fusion is scarcity of funds. They have nobody to assess, and the division in the party is sufficient to furnish an excuse for not contributing to many of those who have bitherto bled largely for the causs. To furnish a basis of action in the compaign, it has become necessary to sell six or eight names on the Electoral ticket at about \$20,000 a piece. The transaction will probably be perfected to-day.

The steamer Melita arrived off Cape Race yesterday afternoon, with three days later news from Europe. Her latest dates are of the 5th i st. It appears now that Mr. Lindsay is not to visit this country in an official capacity from the English Government, but as a representative of the ship ping interests, and will endeavor to induce the American Government to negotiate for the adjustment of various matters pertaining to the shipping interests. A Paris correspondent says that France has just purchased ten large steam transports in the United States. It was said that Sardinia was about to interfere in Naples, and also that Gen. Lamoriciere was to leave for Naples with 30,000 troops, to prevent it from becoming a prey to aparchy in view of the fall of the Bourbon dynasty. The Province of Terra Dilavoro

was in a state of re-cit. We have nothing new respecting Garabaldi's m vements. He was at Montelleene. The reeignation of the Neapolitan Ministers had not been accepted. The King of N ples was to pay an ind-musication of 3,000,000 france for French losses by the bomb rdme t of P-lermo. It was rumo ed that the Cabinets at Turio have agreed to prevent any invasion of the States of the Church. The French garrison at R-me is to be increased by the addition of 3 500 men. A revolutionary movement had been discovered at Veroon, implicating, it is said, a neighboring power A famine was impending in India. Hostilities bad been commenced in China by the English and French. It was reported from Syria that the French detachment had suffered a repulse at the hands of the Druses in Lebanon. Breadstuffs showed a downward tendency. Consols 933 for money and account.

#### PETER BUGG.

There is an old New-England story of one Peter Rugg, who, at some period of his career, had sold himself to the devil at the price or the promise of enormous wealth. Whether the money was ever received we do not remember; but ever since Peter Rugg has been driving through the rural districts of New-England, in an open gig, with his little daughter shivering beside him, always drivitg a black horse of remarkable swiftness, inquiring the way to the n-arest town, always in pursuit of somebody he could not find, and always pursued by a stupendous thunder-storm, which breaks upon the heads of the devoted travelers before they are out of sight.

Judge Douglas is the Peter Rugg of politics. Far be it from us to issignate that he has sold himself to the Evil One at any price, but, like Peter Rusg, be is hurrying all over the country as if the devil were after him, turning up always in the most unexpected places, seeking everywhere for his maternal relative, whom he cannot find; never able to stop long enough to do anything but to make " a few hurried remarks" upon the prospect of stormy weather rolling up behind h m, and in which he is sure to get such a drenching as never was; and always by his side sits the cheerful Mrs. Douglas, who, like Peter Rugg's daughter, turns a bland and smiling face to the anxious crowd. Only a day or two ago the Judge was here, assisting in helping out the cold victuals to the hungry crowd at Jones's Wood. To-day we hear of him at Elmira, with his faithful comparion by his side, stopping an hour or two to institute inquiries as to the pearest way to his auxious parent, shaking his head portentously at the black cloud he is trying to escape, and sure to depart presently on his fruitless search in that direction where he is least likely to be successful, to turn up anew in some unexpected quarter, and to it dulge again in a few remarks upon the political weather. We are fearful that he will never come in out of the rain, and that he will never find

his mot er. Tradition says that one frightful night of thunder and lightning and storm, the good people of a quiet neighborhood in Boston were awakened by terrible screams of agony, and those who dared to look out of doors saw the dev I dragging off poor Peter Rugg by a golden tooth which he had given him. Perhaps at no very distant day the Judge will disappear with one prolonged and agonizing howl over Squatter Sovereignty, the possession of which be once hoped would give him all that his ambition ever longed for.

## THE MAYOR AND THE CROTON

The course of Mayor Wood in his factious difference with the Croton Board is another illustration of the character of the man. Without a shadow of reason he puts in peril the city's supply of water, an act whose possible con equences risk the property and lives of the peop'e. In the same reckless spirit in 1857 he organized and led a police rebellion which threatened to end in blood. as d frem which he desi-ted only when the steady march of the 7th Regiment at the gates of the City Hall warned him of his personal as well as political perd.

The duty of supplying the city with water is in the bands of the Croton Aqueduct Depar mentalmost the only branch of the City Government which has at all times preserved the confidence of the public, and resisted the assaults of place hunk ing politicisns. Much of the work of this Department is of such a character that it is not wise to depend upon its being done by contract. This was especially true in relation to the recent sinking of the mains in the Eighth avenue, where the incompetency or the obstinacy of a contractor would have endangered the transmission of water to the lower reservoir. No one recognized this fact more readily than Mayor Wood himself, who agreed that this important work should not be left to the hazards of a contract. For supplying water to the west side of the town, it was necessary to keep the two 36inch pipes in the Eighth avenue full of water, while they were sunk from five to eleven feet through a rock-cutting for a length of a quarter of a mile. The work was done without breaking or straining a joint, and at a comparatively small expense. In the same manner to 1850, the Board lowered similar mains in the Fifth avenue for \$12.633, when the work had been estimated to cost from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for water, the Board has found it necessary to lay another large pipe across the High Bridge. When the two now there were put down, in 1848, the City had less than 500,000 inhabitants. Now it has more than 900,000. Of course the Board did not verture to trust a work of this character, at the most important point in the whole line of conductors, to such men as we all know get hold of City contracts. The Department applied to the Common Council for authority to put down the proposed main; it was readily granted, approved by Mayer Tiemene, and the work was undertaken. Anticipating trouble from Mayor Wood, they took the precaution to contract for the iron and for the putting together of the sections, reserving only to the Department the delicate duty of leveling the pipe on the bridge, and cornecting it with the gatebouses. The pipe, which is in 112 sections, is of rolled iron, half an inch thick and seven feet and a half in diameter, and is to be laid about two feet above the present castiron mains. The Board uncovered the old pipes, and made preparations to put down the new one, when they were notified by Mayor Wood that he should sign no more pay rolls unless all the work was done by contract; and in his haste to exercise his power he made the order apply to other works, which be had expressly sanctioned only a short time before.

Of course, the whole business is suspended at the

Therew pipe cannot be laid down, nor can the old pipe be covered up to protect it from the action of freet or accident, except by recourse tote t-dieds rands, they are. In view of these portentous and formalities of awarding a contract, and risking a method of doing the work which is known to be dangerous. There is danger that through the exposure of these pipes, the city may have to suffer a famine of water; but to all representations as to such a calamity, and all solicitations to remove the ap rebecsion of it, his Excellency does not condescend even to listen. But Mr. Wood's war on the Water Board does

not stop here. His last onslaught was upon the

Fourth-averue mein. To remedy constant and

well founded complaints from the lower part of the city, that water which once ran freely in third and fourth stories does not now rise above the second. the Board asked power to lay, by contract or by days' work, as the Corporation might order, a fourfeet pipe in Fourth avenue from the upper to the lower reservoir, to increase the flow from the latter. The resolution passed both Boards to do the job by days' work, and went to the Mayor, who kept it under consideration until the ten days expired, when it became a law. On dae notification the Board began the work, with a prospect of finishing it before cold weather. Before commencing, however, they addressed a note to Mr. Wood asking if he had any objection to signing pay rolls for the work. They received no arswer. It was soon announced that the Board of Councilmen had resolved to rescind the authority to lay the Fourth avenue pipe, and early the next day the Mayor's clerk notified the Croton Board to stop work, as no more pay would be allowed. Since the passage of the Councilmen's resolution could not have the slightest effect until concurred in by the Aldermen, and signed by the Mayor, this edict from the Mayor's office was a most unwarran able use of executive power. Still the Croton Board, exceedingly arxious to push forward this Fourth avenue work, sent some days ago a note to the Mayor, calling his attention to the urgent necessity for its completion, reminding him that they had proceeded with it in precisely the way in which it was ordered, and re questing, therefore, that he would countersig ; the warrants for pay. To this important and respectful request an equivocal reply has been recrived, leaving the Board in doubt as to the final

course of the Mayor. The real reason for the Mayor's course is plainly set forth in the answer of Mr. Craven, Engineer of the Croton Department, to the general charges made against the Board by Mr. Wood. His purpose is to get control of the Department, so that be may put in office men who will cooperate with bim in paying off the obligations incurred in his election to the Mayoralty. This is Mr. Wood's own admission. To pay his political debts, he grasps at every particle of patronage under the Government-with "an eye single to the good of " the people," of course.

Since this enforced suspension of the work on Fourth avenue, five weeks have clapsed. The A!dermen hold firmly to their first action, and the authority to lay toe man is still complete. Any competent Court could compel the Mayor to sign the warrants for pay, but the Croton Board do not desire a conflict on the point. In the mean time the supply of Croton in one section of the city must remain at low-water mark, and the danger incurred of its being cut off altogether from the exposed condition of the great arteries at the High Bridge. Such is the behest of Mr. Wood, whose creatures no doubt are clamorous for the pay he premised them. It should not be in the power of any one man, or any body of men, to expose the city even to the chance of such a calamity as may now at any moment overtake us.

# VIRGINIA VICTRIX.

Two great principalities are at present considering the subject of invasion and its repulse. Eagland, distrusting the French Emperor, meditates the fortification of all her ports-of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Pembreke, of Woolwich, Deptf rd, Chatham, Sheerness, and London-proposes to excend in these prudent works £11,850,000 if needed. and more if needed-intends to raise 65,000 volunteers for field-work and for garrison service. These are enormous projects not unworthy of an ancient and opulent people. Coming nearer home, we find Virginia timore us also of lovasion, and o succeeding John Browns, determining, whatever may be the cost "to fill the ranks of the Roanoke · Guards and to place the Company upon a permarent focting:" and rasing the sum of one bundred and thirty dollars for that patriot purpose. A public meeting (as we learn from Tae Tobacco Plant newspaper) was held on the 1st st, at the Union Hotel in Carkesville, which resulled in the above contribution to the Company, and another contribution, the amount of which is not stated, to the barkeeper. At this meeting of brace and chivalrous spirits "A Cal to the Pat iotic" was adopted-a peppery and at the same time a pathetic document, the main purpose of which is o prove that without "The Roanoke Guards" the Mo ber of Presidents will bear no more Executive bebies, but will fail an easy victim to the very next J. hn Brown who may attack her. "The Call' begins brilliantly. It has something to say of the Invasion of October. Something, too, of "the fell spirit of Facaticism." With a touch at " blind "votaries." With a touch at the really irrepressible "irrepress ble conflict."

It was when the day was dark, even under the beams of an "October sun," that, as we are informed, "The Roanoke Guards" were "gotten up" All was enthusiasm. There was, as "the Call" informs us, "a good show of spirit"-of which we have no doubt. Every Roanoker was ready for shotwounds and saber-strokes, for charges, for forlorn hopes, for anything but retreats, for long marches, light rations, midnight bivouses, for seizing and for storming. The "Guards" were in their glory. John Brown might scare others, but not the Rosnokers. Come half-adozen John Browns, and not one of them would run! Let the devil himself take that shape, and their firm nerves should never tremble! Until John Brown was fully, completely, and absolutely executed, the gallant "Goards" did not waver perceptibly to the naked eye, but sustained, partly by patriotism and partly by punch, stood their ground or slumbered upon it, without fear or flinching. As they were "gotten up," so for a few weeks they remained. But Brown dead, they soon began

dwindle." The melancholy words of the Committee deserve to be and shall be here quoted in all their luminous length: "The Roanoke Guards gotten up with some good show of " spirit, has pined and dwindled, until now"-like the cld physician's-"its last sands are running "out." Here, the reader will notice, grief, comprecise point where the Mayor's interdict found it. I bined possibly with cocktails, has rendered the

Reanche s oblivious of grammar. "The Guarda" | Lew is it possible that these pious gentlemen are has pined-they has; and the Guards are losing its startling facts, we are not surp ised to learn that the Committee is full of sorrow, and bowed by that it is a Prince of the Blood, the Heir of " deep grief and mortification." The tears of a soldier are terrible indeed; and to witness them ropping down the nose of a Roanoker is to learn the last lesson of human infirmity. With many sobs and multitudinous sighs the Commi tee inform the meeting that "the crouching beast may "be at this very moment meditating a descent "upon some unknown portion of our fair land." Mark well this "beast!" He is "a crouch-"ing heast." He is "a meditating beast." But he is also an inexplicable beast. He is like young Cassins; he has a lean and bungry look; be thinks too much. Alexander sighed for new worlds to vanquish; the beast 'meditates" the conquest of "some unknown portion of our fair land," which in the opinion of the Reanokers means Clarkesville, Va., which is really sufficiently unknown for the nefarious purposes of this thoughtful animal.

We certainly believe that the chivalry of Clarkesville have not raised "the aggregate sum of one · bundred at d thirty dellars " a moment too soon. With a beast upon the border, a crouching and a contemplative beast, of one hundred and thirty dollars is not a dollar or a dime too much. If the beast is not too absolutely absorbed in meditation to read thenewspapers, he will observe the preparations made to expend at least one hundred and thirty dollars in giving him a wofully warm reception, and will undoubtedly prefer to remain and meditate in some "known portion of our fair land." If not, we must say that he meditates to very little purpose, and may just as well abandon his studious and reflective habits altogether. For we can tell him (being ourselves well informed by The Tobacco Plant newspaper,) teat Virginia is getting ready for him. "The last ' sands " of the Roanoke Guard are " running ' in again. Old men have been summoned to give their countenance and their cash-young men to give their "swelling hearts" and their "generous re-"solve." "Wives, mothers, and daughters will 'do their duty;" although it is not very clear to us what that duty is; still, whatever it may be, do it they will. Application is to be made to the State for arms; and, although we suppose that the Roanokers might just as well apply to the State for legs; yet there can be no harm in trying; for all things are possible, and Virginia may find somebody with more bullion than brains; may be able to effectuate a small loan; may be able to a id semething to the one hundred and thirty dollars already raised, although we must candidly say that we think she is vastly more likely to borrow that little fund for her own use. Our advice to the Roanokers is to hold on to it, as it represents two theusand and eighty drinks, by aid of which the "Guards" will be more than a match for at least three John Browns. The quarry of the Roanokers should be men, or at least meditative bearts. That little fund is sacred. Pray do not let it be expended in posting a guard over mere oyster beds, "on the fundum of the public waters!"

Although, strange to say, we have not been called upon, we are prepared to make a small donation e "the Guard." We cannot bear to think of that gallant body without a drum; and the shilting which we are ready to give, we desire may be invested in the purchase of that utensil-an empty, noisy drum, which morning and evening may be beaten in the streets of Clarksville, to frighten away the meditative beast. We give our money, however, upon one inexorable condition, which is, that the Guard shall not, with any drum bought in part with our shilling, attempt to prevent the pauguration of President Lincoln. If the Roanokers mean to march to Washington to seize the Capitol, the President's House, the Departments. the Smithsonian Institute, Willard's Bac-room, and other National Buildings, we must withdraw our ffer: we cannot, as we respect the Constitution help them in any such business.

# PROMISCUOUS DANCING.

Our readers have been duly informed of the deings of the Committee having in charge the entertainment to be offered to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to this City. They know of the transformation of the Banquet into a Ball at the wish, we believe, of the young Prince, which was as potent in metamorphosis as that of a prince in a fairy-tale, at whose birth none but the good fairies presided. We have no personal objections to this alteration. Although our own dance ing days are past, and a Ball has about as slender attractions for us now-the more 's the pity !- as almost any human arrangement, we still remember the days of our youth, and can feel a saltatory sympathy with his Royal Highness in his wish for one. We have no conscientions scruples against promiscuous dancing, or dancing in common with the fema'e sex, as we believe that exercise is defined by its unfriends; but a sense of that responsibility which rests upon us compels us to draw the attention of those whom it concerns to certain particulars of this business.

Had the gentlemen volunteering to conduct this complimentary festival been mere worldlings, who thick no harm of the amusement of dancing, and are ready to afford opportunities for the same at their own houses, and who bring up their children in that nurture and admonition, we should not bave bad a word to say. But we are concerned to observe in the list of committeemen a good many gentlemen whose names are much more fami lar to the public from their connection with Foreign Missions, the Tract Enterprise, the Fulton-street Business Men's Prayer-meeting, and other occasions of religious assembling, than from any association with the frivolities of ball-rooms and opera-houses. We believe that if there be a testimony loudly maintained against the evil practices of a world lying in wickedness-card playing perhaps excepted-it is that against promiseuous dancing. And we fear that card-playing may be among the side institutions of this ball, when it finally takes place. One of the sins at which the Tract Society has ever aimed its loudest thunders is that of dancing. Though there is a just delicacy about meddling with actions of a mere doubtful propriety, such as making black men work for white without wages, there has been but one opinion from the establishment of that agency as to the exceeding sinfulness of darcing. It is an offense against good morals and sound piety which comes up for the reprehension of almost every convention, assembly, convocation, association, and which receives no mercy at the hands of any of them. And we apprehend that there is no divine of sound evangeli cal principles that doth not from time to time make it the theme of his pulpit exhortations. Now the question suggests itself to the carnal

thus prominent in promoting it? And if it be not. why should it be continually treeted as such on at theological occasions? Is it possible that the fact England, that is the person to dance and be danced ur to, takes the act out of the category of crimes, and makes it harmless, if not praiseworthy? These are questions which all who feel an interest in matters of this sort are much exercised in their minds to have satisfactorily answered. We are well aware that the original proposition was for a Dinner, which is a strictly orthodox festivity, and that our pious fellow-citizens were rather caught in their own craftiness when his Royal Highness preferred waltzing with pretty young girls to gormandizi g with dull, elderly men and being bored by their speeches. Still, they might have with drawn at the moment that they discovered the fatal character of the change in the entertainment. They surely were not required to expose them elves o ecclesiast cal censures in this world, or to the punishment of sin in the next, out of civility to the Prince of Wales. It is very well to do the bandsome thing by the Prince, but not at the risk of neountering the Prioce of Darkness because of it. We highly honor the devotion of these gentlemen in proposing to rescue the princely young gentlemen from the fangs of Boole and Van Tine; but we think they should not be expected to put their immortal souls in jeopardy in the process.

But, however this may be, we trust that these gentlemen, now that they have fairly incurred the rsk, will meet the emergency handsomely. It will not relieve them of the ecclesiastical censure or the further peril involved, to try and evade the issue by any compromise. We trust that the Scademy of Music will see on the important night a spectacle of serious dancing such as has not been seen since The grave Lord Keeper led the brawla."

We hope that it will witness Vice-Presidents of the Tract Society threading the soleme mazes of the Lancers, Directors of the Sabbsth-School Union twirling in the giddy syrations of the polks, and a Member of the Prodectial Committee of the A nerican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions leading the German. We have no doubt, ourselves, that such an exercise would be blessed to their spiritual good, and redound to their mental health. But, then, that is rone of our business, and we feel that we have discharged our duty is calling the attention of the Reverend Doctors in Divinity, who are intrusted with the care of these wealthy ard worthy gentlemen, to the facts of the case, believing that they will take such steps as may be necessary in the premises.

#### NEGRO SUFFRAGE. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

SIR: Which of the States have granted to the Negro the Elective Franchise? When were those laws passed? and which was the dominant party at the time?

How did the parties stand in voting on the Naturalization laws in Ma sachusetts?

-The above questions-and they are I'ke others that we are almost faily receiving-would require a week's faithful, intelligent labor for their couplete and satisfactory answer. We can use our time to better advantage.

It is a common mistake of Republicans to suppose that they must answer all the slang of their opponents and dispute all their bugaboo stories. Nothing can be more absurd or mistaken. The doctrines of the Republican party are set forth in its National Platform, and no where else. If A., B. or C. bas said or done any thing outside of that Platform, it is his own affair, not that of the Republican party. To set gravely to work to prove that A., B. or C. did not say or do what some adversary has seen fit to allege, is to divert public at ention from the main point, and in fact make a fool of yourself.

We may say generally, with reference to this Negro Suffrage bosh, that our correspondent, with many others, puts the cart in place of the horse. The early Constitutions of the Old States made no discrimination as to the Elective Franchise on account of color. They usually imposed some small property qualification, or exacted the payment of a tax, which had the effect of excluding most negroes from the class of voters-not because they were Black, but because they were poor. Colored mee, being freeholders, were legal voters in slaveholding North Carolica within our remembrance; and so, we believe, in several other States.

It is quite true that the Constitutional rule in our State which allows Negroes to vote, provided they are worth \$250 in real estate, was established by Democrats in 1821, and sustained by them in 46-each Convention having been Democratic by a large majority. But neither Convention extended the Right of Suffrage to Blacks; they rather restricted it-or rather, extended it as to White men, but not in the case of Negroes. We presume other States bave acted in the same spirit. Massachusetts and Rhode Island allow Blacks to vote if they pay their taxes; Connecticut does not let them vote at all. But all this has nothing to do with the Republican party, baving existed under all parties. And if any think they can make party capital out of it, let them try their utmost.

Ed. Trib.

When we stated some time ago the fact that Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE of this city, disgosted with the transfer of the Bell-Everett party to Douglas, had determined to support Liocoln and Hamlin, The Express impudently contradicted us. On Thursday night Mr. Dodge made a brief, but most significant speech at the great Lincoln meeting. but The Express does not seem to have heard of it; at least it is not mentioned in the columns of that journal. Our cotemporary will therefore pardon us for asking its particular attention to this speech. It was in the following words:

"I esteem it an honor and a privilege to second the resolutions which have just been read in your hearing. I feel it to be an honor as a merchant of New York [lond cheers], a special bor or, that I can stand here to night to second the nomination o such a merchant as Edwin D. Morgan. [Prolonged obsers ] It s seldom that we as merchants have such a privilege. but few such men to offer. I feel that on this occasion we may congratulate ourselves, that this meeting, that this community-that our State, our nation, may congratulate themselves on such a nomination as was made by the Convention at Chicago. [En thus instic cheers. I I feel it to be a privilere pefore this au H-ree—and a duty too, to night, to explain the position in which stand here, and the position that I occupied as Chairman of a meeting teld here a few morths slace. [Applause.] I felt, and their ve in common with a large number of the inhabitants of his country, that it was time the agitation on the subject of Siar-ery in our country should cease. [Applause.] It was proposed hen that individuals of all parties, who felt desirous to give hen that individuals of all parties, who tell desirous to give he'r voice against the further agitation of that vexed ques-ion should meet together and give such an opinion to the constry. It was on that occasion that I assented to act as Chairmon over a very large and industrial meeting. I was proud to stand here and advocate the idea that we had seen time nough and money enough, and had lost enough in this country in sgitating the question of Slavery-that we had mightier and in sgitating the question of Stavery—that we had migratist and more important duties as a nation to look after. I united to that effort. The party which sprang from that meeting, and those of a similar character in the country, as you well know, neminated two honorable men, Bell and Everett. I fest willing to stand by them. Though I felt a deep interest to that result, yet I was a start of the result of the result of the start will be a start with the start will be a start of the s freeman and not to be seld as a slave [tremendous choors], and least of all, to be sold to Stephen A. Douglas [renewed choors], mind, if promiseuous dancing be a malum in se, | man with whom I have no feelings of sympathy; a man whom I